

LEOPOLDVILLE

During the past six months there have been disorders in all of the Congolese provinces. Some of these have arisen out of the usual tribal quarrels or the rivalry of local strong men. Several have been enlarged in scale to open revolt, and give evidence of more sophisticated political direction: in particular, the actions in Kwilu, led by Pierre Mulele; in Kivu, led by Gaston Soumialot; and in South Kasai, led by the former Baluba king, Albert Kalonji.

Storm Rising

ing about the persistence of the taboo against these weapons —many of which can be made by any country capable of producing ordinary pesticides. There now exists a remarkably wide spectrum: on the one side, gases thousands of times more deadly than those used in World War I, and microbiological organisms (botulism, anthrax, glanders, plague . . .) capable of mass destruction; on the other, relatively mild "incapacitating agents" that could be used much more effectively than tear gas in riot control, and lysergic acid derivatives (L. S. D.) and other substances that, for longer or shorter periods, negate the will to fight or even to defend against attack. In experiments cats acted on by L. S. D. become terrified of mice. There are a number of U.S. officers—some of whom have published some of their views in service journals—who suggest that such weapons might find useful employment in Cuba or Southeast Asia.

Abroad

Mulele and Soumialot are both associated with the left-wing Antoine Gizenga, Patrice Lumumba's Soviet-supported successor, who is still detained by the Adoula government; Kalonji has apparently linked up with them. These Lumumbists are directed by a "National Liberation Committee," established in two sanctuaries: former French (Brazzaville) Congo, just across the river from Léo, and Bujumbura, capital of Burundi, across from Kivu province. Brazzaville is especially involved in the Kwilu and South Kasai operations and the forays (sabotage, assassination) into Léo itself; Burundi services the current fighting in Kivu. In both sanctuaries Chinese Communist agents are active; Mulele returned less than a year ago from a lengthy stay in China. Observers note that Congo-Brazzaville, which followed Paris in recognizing Peking, does not interfere with the Chinese activities. As a final factor there is the Tshombist element (Conakat), which has remained quiet so far, but is believed to be strong in the Katangese villages and to have its own sanctuary in Angola.

PEKING

La Belle France

The Chinese Communist government is playing its new relations with France for all they are worth. In the official press, France is portrayed as virtually an ally and, along with Albania, a kind of Chinese outpost in Europe. In welcoming the French ambassador, Liu Shao-chi declared: "Both China and France are playing an important role in international affairs and shoulder great responsibility for the maintenance of peace." The newspapers give particular coverage to statements by French leaders that are critical of NATO and the United States, and to French declarations that international settlements are meaningless without Chinese participation.

PORTON, ENGLAND

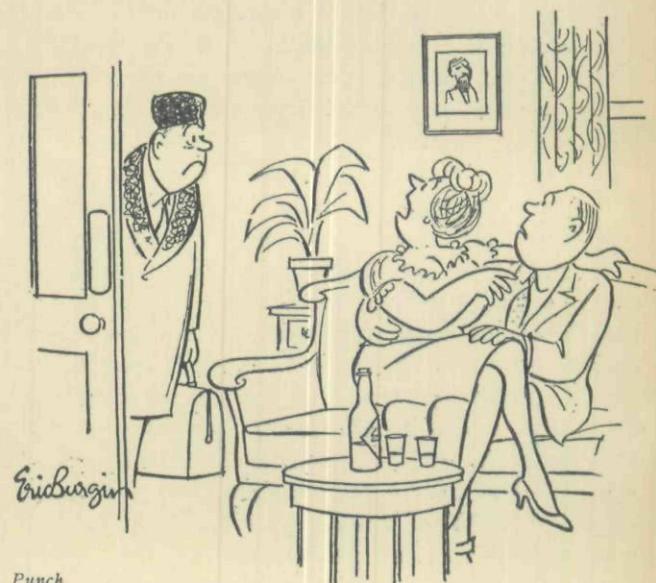
An Unnerving Display

Recent left-wing attacks on alleged plans to use biological and chemical weapons provoked the Ministry of Defense to open up the Microbiological Research Establishment and Chemical Defense Experimental Establishment to an inspection by journalists. The directors stated, apparently truthfully, that the whole enterprise is purely defensive, but a few of the visitors found themselves wonder-

PARIS

Fifteen-Year Church Plan

Cardinal Feltin, Catholic Archbishop of Paris, has launched an appeal for funds to build 152 new churches in Paris and its rapidly growing suburbs during the next 15 years, according to an elaborate plan worked out with Cartesian



"Good grief, Ivan! When were you swapped?"

detail. What makes the Church's problem complex is the fact that only 11% of the region's 6 million inhabitants are practicing Catholics in the sense of going to Mass every Sunday, but 85% want church baptism, first communion, marriage and burial. The new plan's "norm" is to have every household within 2,000 feet of a church. The new church buildings will be relatively small—1,000 capacity at most—and often experimental in design. Construction will be supervised by a group founded in 1931, *Les Chantiers du Cardinal*, to which Cardinal Feltin asked not only all practicing Catholics but all who believe the Church serves a meaningful function to contribute one hour's earnings per month.

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